FIGHTING THEM OVER

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

RELIEF FROM BONDAGE. Closing Days in the Notorious Anderson

ville Prison. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was among the last prisoners taken from Andersonville in the Fall of 1864. I was removed to Millen Prison, thence to Blackshear and to Thomasville. We marched to Albany, Ga., with the promise of being exchanged, but did not believe it.

On this march James Oren and myself escaped near Albany. We had to travel by night through the swampy wilderness of Irwin and Isabelia Counties to near the Ocmulgee River, where we were recaptured and taken back to Irwinsville. Here we were kept a lew days, Oren with the old Squire and I with the Captain of Police, as they called him.



"THAT'S NOT NICE FOR HIM TO DO."

About the third day the Captain came to me and said: "Michael, your partner has run off. That's not nice for him and not good for you." I doubted the running off believed him to have been abducted or something worse, and that I would be served the same way before long.

The next night about 11 o'clock two men came for me and took me off in a hurry. I was taken back to Albany, and thence to my old, but not beloved, home, Andersonconville.

This was about the latter part of Japuary. The prisoners were on the north side of the north gate, there being only part of a de- time to go to camp." tachment on the south side of the gate, the south side of the stockade being unoccupied. 2,000 old prisoners there.

I was approached by a prisoner whom I recognized as Henry Shatzler, of my company. He told me he was the only one of our company there, but that there were several more of the regiment. He took me along to his hole, near the center of the stockade, where he and three others stayed. It was a double dugout, the other part being occupied by three Ohio boys. I was not there very long until one of the Ohio boys that was in the dugout with Shatzler died, and I took his place.

The big swamp at the run was all covered with sand, washed from the hill by the heavy rains of the Winter, and was used as a baseball ground by the new prisoners.

Capt. Wirtz had changed considerably. He often came in and talked to the boys. He would ask the Sergeants of detachments out to his office and consult with them. He issued a barrel and a half-bushel or corn to each mess, and about a quart of molasses each week, to make sour beer to use as medicine. Our rations were about the same in quality and quantity as before. We drew raw rations, with wood very scarce. They also began building sheds for shelter for us. Three of them were finished when we left.

There was a great deal of recruiting done here at that time by the rebels, in particular, among the new prisoners. One day they recruited quite a number. Among them was a young Sergeant of Co. I of an Indiana regiment, of which I have forgotten the number. After a few days this same Yankee Sergeant entered the prison as a rebel recruiting officer, in full rebel uniform, with Sergeant's stripes on his arm. He was quite successful. Among others, he recruited nearly all of his company, about 25 or 30 men. They all appeared to have good clothes and plenty of money. These men were a disgrace to Andersonville prisoners, and, I think, ought to have been branded

The guards would talk, trade, and sell to the prisoners at night. All that was neceseary was money, and the majority of the new prisoners appeared to have it. They would buy meat, peas, sweet potatoes, peanuts, etc., but we poor old prisoners had to be satisfied with corn-chop and rice.

Our quarters or dugout was among the new men, who had money, and could afford to purchase what to us were luxuries. One day Shatzler proposed that we set out and buy something to eat from the guards. We laughed at the idea of buying anything at Andersonville without money, but Shatzler insisted upon making the attempt, and finally persuaded Christian Leist and myself to go with him. The first guard we approached for the purpose of buying of had 20 quarts of commeal to sell, at \$1 a quart. Sergeant of the Guard. When that officer

"All right; we'll take them," said my comrade. "How shall we get them and pay "Just shove the money through the crack



But that did not suit us at all. We insinuated that we might be cheated, and asked him to throw the meal down first, but

he would not. The next guard we tackled had peas for pointment. He wanted the money first. We kept on until we came near the swamp on the opposite side, where we

struck another dealer. He told us he had 44 quarts of peanuts for sale at a dollar a quart in Co federate money. We offered ing he agreed to throw them down to us. socks. We were to place the money in the bag after emptying it, and throw it up to him.

Leist went in over the dead-line, and caught the bag as it dropped from his hand and brought it to us. This exceeded our but two haversacks with us. To run off with the bag would be to invite a shot.

paper in the bag and pitched it to the guard | hope never to deserve. peanuts raw, roasted, boiled with our corn- do any more for them.

chop until we tired of them. When I entered Andersonville the second time I told my comrades my purpose to a tempt an escape whenever an opportunity presented. Shatzler, Leist, Shuman, and Ballard, from Ohio, agreed to follow if I would make the start. At about 9 o'clock at night, April 14, we were all roused and ordered in line preparatory to leaving. Everything was done in a hurry. We con-

cluded something must be wrong. I thought this was our opportunity, and to'd the boys to watch close, as I would make a break if there was any chance of escaping. At the railroad we found our train waiting to remove us. My first intention was to slip through under the cars and get on the other side, but this was impossible, as guards were strung along that side of the train to prevent such escapes. I then told Shatzler that we would get under the cars and lie on the break-bar until we reached the first stopping place, where we would get off and steal away. But just as I was telling him, the command "About face" was given, and we marched to the front part of the train. By this command we marched to the commissary building that stood along the railroad. The bailding was about three feet from the ground, on large blocks. Instead of marching up on the platform as the others did, I pulled Sharzler with me to the side of the steps and crawled under the building, followed by Ballard.

I concluded to crawl out at the rear of the building, which was about one and a half to two feet from the ground, and go toward the rebel camp, 200 yards away, along the edge of a woods. We saw it would be a risky of Oren in that wilderness without me, and thing to do, as a great many of the rebel guards were near, and had their knapsacks and utensils piled up against the building there. We, however, struck off toward their camp, hoping to have them think we were rebels. The plan worked well until we were about 20 yards from the building, when several guards bawled out, "Captain, there go some of the men to camp," but we kept on at our regular gait. The Captain There was quite a change in the prison then. | then yelled, "Here, boys, come back; here's the train going to leave now; you've no

But we did not come back. When we reached the edge of the camp we struck into The prisoners were divided into divisions of the woods and passed around Andersonville. 500 and messes of 100. I was put in the As the train was headed for Macon we eighth detachment. Four thousand prison- thought we had better travel in the opposite ers were there at that time, but this number | direction, but got into a swamp in rear of was increased almost daily by recruits from the prisoners, and did not succeed in reach-Sherman's army. There were only about | ing the railroad again until near daybreak. We traveled a few miles up the railroad, and went into camp in a woods for the day,



I WAS RECAPTURED.

Americus, and the next went to a slave cabin near the railroad for rations. We were informed that several train-loads of Yankee prisoners had passed there going toward Albany the day before, and that it was believed the Yankees were at or near Macon. After some consultation one of the darkies said if we would stay about there a few days he would try to get the news. He told us to go back of the plantation, about a quarter of a mile, and hide in a big swamp. That trip to pull the boats over the sand bars. night the darkies told us the Yanks were at or near Macon. For three or four nights Duncan, where we were assigned to the difdarkies were ignerant, and, as we thought, piece of paper was drawn the name was anhad probably misunderstood the talk of the | nounced and the recruit answering to it was family who owned them.

their best wishes for our safety. At Ogle- disposed of. thorpe we should have liked to stop over to find any of our men, but were afraid of re- been drawn by Capt. Robert S. Granger, of capture if no Union men were there. The | Co. K, a strict disciplinarian, but one always second morning after leaving the darkies we | kind, generous, and thoughtful of his men. came to Flint River just before daybreak. He attained the rank of Major-General of There we held a counsel to decide whether | Volunteers during the war, and is now living we would cross at once or wait until the at Zanesville, O., where I had the pleasure next evening. Our conclusion was to cross of visiting him during the Columbus Enimmediately and remain in the woods on campment, and although he had not seen me the other side during the day. The bridge | since 1859, nearly 30 years, he recognized appeared like a long trestle with a board in | me, and called me by name. I shall always the middle.

bridge by a colored man. Knowing that such served as soldiers in the Union army, I called back to my comrades, "Thank God, boys, we are all right now!" The darky said, "Maybe yo' is," and called for the made his appearance I was greatly dis-MAN, Co. G and Co. B, 16th and 87th Pa., of the stockade. My pard will get it, then I York, Pa.

A TONGUE-LASHING. Sometimes the Private Was Not Treated As

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE : On the day | ceived a letter a short time ago. he Sixth Corps crossed the North Anna my knapsack, containing my worldly posses- again at Governor's Island, having enlisted sions, was left behind. The day before had March 11, 1861. When the expedition to been a forced march, and on the next morn- reinforce Fort Sumter was organized, I was ing early orders came to fall in.

happened to stand when the order to halt | connection I desire to correct a statement | was given the previous night, we understood | made by Nicolay and Hay in "The Life of Linthat we were to straighten the line only. | coln." It says: "On the evening of April 8 Therefore, many knapsacks, with contents the merchant steamer Baltic, bearing 200 scattered on the ground, were left behind, recruits, the required supplies, and Capt. for we were kept moving until we were half | Fox dropped down the bay. a mile from the river. There was no opportunity to draw clothing, and when, on June 16 | that sense of the term, they were 200 trained, or 18, I found myself in hospital at City drilled, and disciplined soldiers, who were affidavits as to the dates he gives. Point, I had on the same clothing that I put | selected from amongst the men who were on May 12. Old soldiers may, others can- then on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands, benot, imagine my condition. Five weeks in cause of the fact that they had served one or lief, almost.

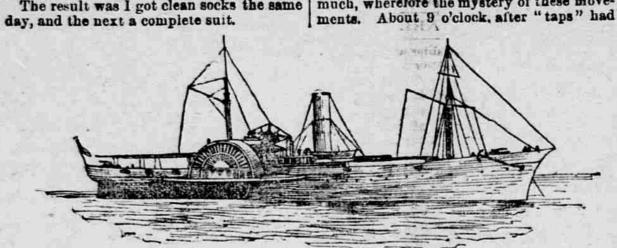
sale, but we were again doomed to disap- good people of the North for just such arms of the service.

Back I went to the hospital tent, discour- yet it looks like it. aged, concluding that there was no way but to wait until such time as I could draw Army, in 1867, and have attended National | well ever since. Accept my heartfelt thanks expectations. Forty-four quarts of peanuts! later in the day-Mrs. Husband, Matron of again, and it would seem that, if living, some to recommend your medicine to others. How should we carry them off? We had a Vermont regiment, who had charge of a of them would have learned of my where- Yours truly, CHAS. LISANS.

balance I took in the body of an old over- the facts, she without a word left the tent. coat I had taken from a dead prisoner. After | and, marching straight for the Sanitary tent. we were ready to start Leist placed some gave the inmates such a tongne-lashing as I

with such force that it landed outside the | She accused them of eating the delicacies stockade. He immediately saw that he was | sent for "her boys," of drinking stimulants being swindled, and ordered us to stop, with | sent for their use, and closed by threatening the threat that he would shoot. But we to have them sent away. She gave notice were already making tracks for our quar- that in the future they must look after their ters with all the speed we could. We ate own washing, for her negroes should never

The result was I got clean socks the same



good done.

The Christian Commission reached the enlisted men, while the Sanitary Commis- rockets in the direction of Vicksburg. sion gave the soldier what happened to be left after the officers got through.

name was George, but what his surname was I cannot recall. He made a Sixth Corps badge of bone, which I still have in Vt., Grinnell, Iowa.

THE OLD CONNECTICUT. Some Things She Did in the Service of the

Union under Brave Commanders.

issue of June 10 I read from the pen of Shipmate William Simmons the doings of the West India squadron, among which the Connecticut is mentioned. I have gentle remembrances of the old Connecticut, and the crew. I will say that from Jan. 1 to except when coaling ship.

Connecticut, perhaps, covered more distance than any other ship in the fleet.

I herewith inclose a few items of what the vessel deserves credit for, being the sole captor of the following: 90 bales of cotton, dropped just allibele back of us and gave the \$66.955.68; Inno. \$135,102; Scotia, \$76,-448.52; Minnie, \$353,943.42; Greyhound,

\$497,858.55. She destroyed the blockade runners Phantom and Antonica, that up to that time had had things their own way, and captured Smith street, New Bedford, Mass.

ONLY A FEW LEFT. Recollections of a Sergeant-Major of Regu-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: When first enlisted, in August, 1854, I was sent to Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and as we did not dare to travel by day. We from there with 150 other recruits sailed took a nap in a grove of oak saplings. That in the steamer Middlesex for Texas to be night we traveled about 15 miles above assigned to the 1st U. S., then stationed at Fort Duncan.

The officers on board with the troops were Capt. Burbank, Capt, Ricketts (of Ricketts's battery fame), and Second Lieut. Zenas R. Bliss, who had just graduated from West Point, and was on his way to join the 8th U. S., then stationed at Fort Davis, Tex.

We landed at St. Joseph's Island, and from there reached Corpus Christi in small boats, having to get out many times during the From Corpus Christi we marched to Fort thereafter they came with news of the same | ferent companies of the foregoing regiment nature, and that the Yankees had been as by the following novel method: The names far as O lethorpe, which was about 15 or 20 of the recruits were written on s-parate miles below Andersonville. This was good | pieces of paper and placed in a hat, the news, but we doubted its truth, as the Captains drawing in their turn, and as each assigned to that company, and so the draw-We bade them good-by, and set off with ing continued until the whole number was

It happened to be my good fortune to have remember him with the deepest gratitude, for We were stopped on the other side of the from the first day I joined his company he manifested a deep interest in me, treating my many wild escapades with a leniency and kindness bordering upon affection. May he live many years in the enjoyment of health, happiness and comfort.

It is 41 years ago since I first enlisted. What changes have taken place since then, appointed, and my joy surned into sorrow, and what inroads death has made in the for I saw he was a rebel.-MICHAEL HEI- ranks of the officers and men who went out in the Middlesex with me at that time. To my knowledge there is but one officer and two enlisted men of all that number now living. The officer is Gen. Bliss, and the enlisted men are James Gartlan, now residing at Los Angeles, Cal., and myself. If there are any others I have never heard of them. Nor had Gen. Bliss, from whom I re-

Close upon seven years afterward I was one of the 200 picked men who went in the As the men had dropped wherever they steamer Baltic for that purpose. In this

Now, instead of having been recruits in

out two haversacks with us. To run off with the bag would be to invite a shot.

We filled the haversacks, and Shatz had why I had not with the bag would be to invite a shot.

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We filled the haversacks, and Shatz had why I had not have been given by the camp. Abouts; but if there are any, and this should descriptive pamphlet of Virginia, list of desirble farms and excursion rates address U. L. hear from them.—Tim McCarthy, late Sershirt which we pressed into service. The received a change of clothing. On learning | geant-Major, 3d U. S., Larned, Kans.

HIS NOT TO REASON WHY. A Few of the Mysteries and Mistakes of

Army Life. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 14th, 15th, and 46th III and some other regiments | From Alert Comrades All Aleng the landed at Young's Point, above Vicksburg in May, 1863, marched across to a landing below Warrenton, and went aboard transports and down the river to Grand Gulf.

We privates were not supposed to know much, wherefore the mystery of these move-

THE CONNECTICUT. Much has been said and much deserved | been sounded, and we were spreading out praise in favor of the Sanitary Commission, our blankets on the side of the hill, I noyet, considering the resources of the two so- tieed Lieut.-Col. Camm, our commander at

cieties, the Christian Commission stands that time, standing near me with accounterhead and shoulders above it in amount of ments all on. Near by was his horse, saddled. In a few moments, while I was yet wondering why he was thus standing, I saw

Lieut.-Col. Camm at once gave the command to "Fall in!" without the usual for-I find, on referring to my diary, that it mality of bugle-call or drum-beat. We was June 22 when I first got anything from | went down to the boat, and on board first of the Sanitary Commission. The nurse's any of the other regiments, and immediately went up the river again.

On arriving at Young's Point, instead of debarking at the landing, our boat went on my pos-ession. - CHAS. PORTER, Co. E, 11th up the river past Warrenton and past the gunboats on up until almost abreast of one of the Confederate forts or batteries. There we staid for two or three hours in midstream, with just steam enough to keep us. about in the same position, while the troops (I think the 14th and 15th Ill.) were kep EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your standing on the several decks with arms in hand ready for instant action.

We were near enough to see the muzzles of the cannon and some men in the fort. One man sat on the works with his feet outside and arms folded, and smoked his hope that they may be noticed by some of pipe. While lying there we could see the dust and smeke (and shells bursting in the rebs in peaceful possession.

cient officer, Commander John J. Almy, the alongside and went with us. Just as we came opposite to Warrenton we saw a field

The gunboat, which was hid from them, rebs such a salute that they did not stay to even load their guns, but had business over the hills and far away.

We went on to the landing, and on across the Point again, up the Yazoo River to Haines's Bluff. We were ordered to move in other vessels.-FRED M. HAMMER, 228 light marching order, and told that teams would be sent after our baggage; so left tents, knapsacks, etc., all behind. After marching about five miles, were halted, and men were ordered back to burn all baggage left behind. We were told we were going on to the line surrounding Vicksburg. Our regiment sent an officer and detail back to Haines's Bluff, and they found a gunboat there in the river. The officer of the boat told them that, rather than to see all baggage burned, if they would carry their knapsacks, etc., on board his boat he would take them to Young's Point as soon as he went down there.

The gunboat officer, I believe, did as he agreed, for a few of the knapsacks were found at Young's Point, but no shirts or

stocked with clothing during the siege. We marched clear around back of our are claiming that gold has increased in as lines, almost to Warrenton, taking position | great a proportion.' on the extreme left there, but were soon after covered on the left by Herron's Division. duction of gold has kept pace with the pro-The first night on the line the 46th Ill., of duction of silver, and that, therefore, the our brigade, was nearly all captured, they | parity of the metals as money ought to be supposing they were touching the river. In reality, it was a bayou with a sand spit between it and the river, on which the rebs right here is one of the blocks over which came out and corraled them like sheep. many are stumbling. As you have stated, Whose mistake was that? We did not the production of gold has not kept pace blame the 46th, for they were on strange with the production of silver; but, for the ground. Each brigade was expected to sake of the argument, let us suppose it had. skirmish and picket its own front. We were | What would be the result? Would equal usually kept busy doing so, but on the night | relative production insure the old relative of June 30 the 14th was ordered out and values as money? Most certainly it would taken to the First Brigade line, and 40 men, not, and could not, and for the very plain in charge of Col. Camm, were led in the dark and simple reason that the two metals are to the rifle-pit of the 41st Ill. by the picket | not of equal convenience as money. No per-

He merely said: "Don't let any of the were an abundance of gold for all demands men sleep," and "There is their fort," point- as money, the gold would be preferred to ing to the dark outline looming up against | silver, even by those who are now known as

But we had no idea of the distance away, or the lay of the land between us and the rebel fort. The rifle-pit was on a hog's-back between two ravines, our reserve being 100 yards or more back of us. Toward midnight | duct must have the same effect on the the moon went down, leaving darkness pre- relative value of silver as would result from vailing sure enough. Then the rebs opened an increase of the silver product, while the on us with artillery for a few minutes. We heard the order, apparently a few feet away | That is to say, an increased supply of gold, and low down in front of us: "Forward- | the more convenient and more serviceable Charge bayonets!"

We could not tell where to shoot, so some fired at the fort and big guns. But very soon | As far as market price is concerned, a falling the Johnnies were right on top of the pit, off in demand is equivalent to increasing and dropped the guns in our faces and fired | the supply. so near directly over us that Billy Anderson near me was shot through his hat, ear and heart, and the ball came out of his hip.

and taken into Vicksburg. And Col. Camm for weight-has had more to do with it, in of cowardice, which accusation many of us silver. believed was caused by jealousy or malice and the mistake or intent of the picket officer who posted us in a position where we did not belong.-H. S. LOWRY, Co. E, 14th Ill.

An Toungest Soldier.

Fillmore M. Brist, Dubuque, Iowa, was born Dec. 29, 1851; enlisted Dec. 26, 1863, and was discharged, on account of wounds, March 18, 1865. He, with his father, was a member of the 1st Wis. Cav., and served through the Atlanta campaign in 1864from Cleveland, East Tenn., to Lost Mountain, near Atlanta. The comrade furnishes

Was in Fearful Torture.—Daney. Wis., April 15, 1896.—Dr. P. Fahrney,

rain, mud, dust, and heat; dirty beyond be- more enlistments in the United States Army. | Chicago, Ill, Dear Doctor-I must write What benefit, may I ask, would recruits and tell you of a remarkable cure your The next morning the nurse of the tent, be to Maj. Anderson, provided they suc- medicine has made. My whole body was a drummer in a Pennsylvania regiment, said | ceeded in gaining an entrance to Fort Sum- | covered with a skin disease, which itched that if I would go to the Sanitary tent close | ter? They were recruits only in the sense | terribly. I was in such agony that I would by I could get change of clothing; that they enlisted for general service, and there was plenty to spare, furnished by the good people of the North for just such good people On our return from Fort Sumter to Gov- lief for a short time, but I would soon be silver candle has been burning at both ends. With the help of a cane, I walked to the ernor's Island, I was assigned to Capt. George as bad as ever. Last fall I happened to get tent, 100 yards away. On making my Sykes's Co. K, 3d U. S., then stationed at hold of your paper, "The Surprise," and wants known to a supercilious young man | Fort Hamilton, since which time I have | commenced reading about the Vitalizer. I with glasses, I was not very politely told never met nor heard of any of the men who sent for a trial box. I had used the medthat by getting an order from an Army Sur- were with me on the Baltic. It cannot be icine but a short time, when a clear and him \$40 for the lot, and after some dicker- geon I would be furnished a clean pair of possible that all of them except myself have fresh skin formed, where I had formerly route and Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. to Virginia joined our comrades on the other shore, and been scratching. I began to feel better, at one fare plus \$2 for the round-trip. Those and in three weeks my whole body was I have traveled a great deal since I left the covered with a clean skin. I have been opinion, that Virginia is the best State in the clothing when rejoining my regiment. But | Encampments since 1883, a synopsis of my | for what it has done for me. I shall alassistance came from an unexpected source | military service has been published time and | ways have one thing in mind, and that is,

112-114 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PICKET SHOTS.

Line.

A Band of Patriots.

E. B. Post, Port Huron, Mich, says: "I read of the loyalty of the Cule family, of Poweshiek County, Iowa, and it reminds me that the Post family, of Twinsburg, Summit Co., O., had a creditable record. This family consisted of Giles H., the father; Anna M., the mother, and three sons, E. S., S. J., and H. C. Post. The first to enlist was myself, 18 years old, in September, 1861, in the 41st Ohio. I was soon transferred to the 21st Obio, honorably discharged, and again enlisted in the 4th Mich., in 1864. Then the father enlisted, Sept. 6, 1862, in the 24th Conn., and in 1864 S. J. Post enlisted, Feb. 29, and H. C. Post, March 8, in Battery A, 1st Ohio L. A. Thus every member of the And that mother must have suffered as much as the husband and boys." Homes for Veterans.

situated on the west bank of the Neosha, adjoining the O-age Indian lands, securing, also, all the trade from part of these settlers. Our climate is unsurpassed in the Union. tle ice forms, and not snow enough to track a rabbit; an abundance of soft water and fruit; no saloons; mostly American people fruit; no saloons; mostly American people Smith were killed in this action, and Col. from the East; cool nights for sleep in Summer; plenty of fine fish; cheap homes of all kinds, especially peaches, can be had in signed to the Second Brigade, First Divis- would supply fertility to the soil for future the city at from \$350 to \$600, or rented for \$3 per month, or bought out of a pension | with that organization in all the battles of a second growth of forest is burned, and the payment until paid for."

A Long March.

S. S. Dunn, Co. G, 6th Ohio, Lennox, S. Dak., writes: "The longest march our regiment ever made was from Louisville, Ky., to camp in the morning, marched up in the city, | causes. and halted on one of the popular streets to await orders. Some time during the after-June 10, 1863, while cruising in the Caribbean Sea, under command of that able, kind, and gentlemanly commander, George H. Cooper, the ship was never at Anchor, rebs in peaceful possession.

The regiment was organized at Hamilton, and ship and organized at Hamilton, and ship and sh From Aug. 10, 1863, to Oct. 6, 1864, while We dropped down the river again, and as claimed 35 miles, allowing we marched five tion of terms, and the veterans and recruits in command of that most vigilant and effi- we came to the gunboats one of them slipped miles the first day from our camp, or five transferred to the 18th Ohio. The regiment battery wheel into position on the levee and in the night, but will say that we did not go Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-Genbattle the next day."

Information Wanted.

at-Headquarters at Pine Bluff, Ark., in 1862. Edward Hoffman, Acworth, Ga., has a sil-

ver badge, found at Amherst Court House, Va., marked "3d Corps, Hooker's Old Division, Army of the Potomac."

Production of Gold and Silver. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Under the above heading, in your issue of Aug. 6, "W. H. F." inquires in regard to relative production of gold and silver, and you have fairly answered his question. But there is one sentence in "W. H. F's." query that convinces me that he and others misunderother effects; therefore, we were not over- stand the true relations of gold and silver as money. "W. H. F." says: "The Silverites

> The meaning is, of course, that the promaintained, and would be maintained if the two were admitted to free coinage. And son, I apprehend, will deny that if there Silverites. If that is true, then it follows that the nearer we approach to the point of having an abundance of gold, the less demand there will be for silver as money; therefore, a large increase of the gold proproduction of gold remained stationary. metal, reduces the demand for silver, the less convenient and less serviceable metal.

If the two metals were of equal convenience and service as money, this law would not operate; but, under the circumstances, Col. Camm cried: "Get out of the pit | the large increase in gold production in late the best you can!" But he and four or five | years has had much to do in separating the of the men were too late, and were captured price of the metals in the markets, weight A little reflection must convince every

> candid mind, it seems to me, that the above proposition is true. Take a homely example. Two kinds of grain are good for human food-one is wholesome, palatable, and nourishing, and is, comparatively, abundant, an excellent grain for general consumption. There is another grain, a little more wholesome, more palatable, less bulky, but more nourishing—in every way desirable for general consumption, but the limited supply makes the market price higher than the more abundant grain. Now, if it should happen that the more desirable of the two grains can be, and is, supplied in greater abundance, it will go into more general use and occupy the place formerly occupied by the poorer and cheaper grain. Should it also happen that the production of the poorer grain increases even faster than the better grain, there must soon be a "slump' in the market price of the former, because -J. W. R., Iowa City, Iowa.

> \$400 Truck Farms in Virginia. Sept. 1 and 15 and Oct. 6 and 20 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the West and Northwest over the Big Four who have investigated the State are of one Union to-day for farmers. Situated at the doors of the great Eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has advantages that cannot be overcome. Small farms may be had for \$10 per acre and upward,

according to location and improvements. For

234 Clark St., Chicago,

THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services Various Commands.

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several hundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although those now received cannot be published for at least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.

The 21st Mich.

The regiment was organized at Grand

Rapids, Mich., Sept. 3 and 4, 1862, to serve

t. "e years. The members whose terms of ser. fee would have expired previous to Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out of service June are hopeless," he said, "and no fewer than 8, 1865, in accordance with orders from the 1,500 unfortunates have been driven insane War Department, and the remaining members transferred to the 14th Mich. Col. Ambrose A. Stevens, the first commander of his identity to the doctor. the regiment, resigned Feb. 3, 1863; Col. family, excepting the mother, served in the William H. McCreery resigned Sept. 14, army, leaving the mother at home alone. 1864; when transferred to the 14th Mich. Col. Loomis K. Bishop was in command. The regiment left the State Sept. 12, going gives a yearly product of over a billion dolto Cincinnati, and from there it went to lars, or twice the value of the entire output J. B. Cook, Colonel, 4th Ill. Cav., Chetopa, Louisville. The first important battle in of all the mines put together—gold, silver, Kan., says: "Allow me to call attention to which it was engaged was that of Perryville, | coal, iron, copper, zine, and the rest. This this section of sunny Kansas. Chetopa is where the command lost 24 men wounded is a resource worth keeping, and yet we are and three missing. At Stone River 17 men cutting into our capital at the fearful rate were killed and 85 wounded. Capt. L. O. of 75 per cent. each year, as only about 25 Fitzgerald received wounds in this engage-ment from which he died on Jan. 8, 1863. sented by new growth. As for losses from Short, mild Winters of two months, but lit- At Chickamanga a loss of 11 killed, 58 the fires that are started by locomotives, McCreery, then commanding the brigade, missioner of Pennsylvania that his State was severely wounded and taken prisoner. alone probably suffers to the extent of from one to 20 acres, improved; fine farms, Soon after the battle the regiment was as- \$30,000,000 annually from this one cause. improved, at from \$10 to \$30 per acre. Nice signed to the Engineer Corps. During the Not only the trees are lost in these mighty little homes, with fruit-bearing trees of most latter part of November, 1863, it was as- conflagrations; the vegetable mold which ion, Fourteenth Corps, and participated agricultural purposes or food for the roots of the march to the sea. Among the other bat- first step is taken on that easy descent to a tles in which the regiment participated are landslide or flood bed. Stewart's Creek, Tullahoma, Brown's Ferry, Mission Ridge, Savannah, and Bentonville. While in the service there were 377 deaths; Pennville. Our Camp was on the island at 83 officers and men were killed in action, the falls, on the Ohio River. We broke and the remainder died of disease and other

The regiment was organized at Hamilton, to battleground of Perryville. We always and September, 1864, by reason of expiramiles from Louisville. We then marched 70 | left the State Sept. 26, 1861, under command miles. I cannot state what time we halted of Col. Ferdinand Vanderveer, afterwards more than a mile before we went in line of eral. It was brigaded with the 9th Ohio, 110 Court St., Roston, Mass. 18th U.S., and the 2d Minn., and the brigade placed under command of Brig.-Gen. R. L. John Ruth, Clawson, O., wishes the ad- McCook. Col. Vanderveer was placed in dresses of the following comrades of Co. G, command of the brigade during the early 56th Pa.: Charles Clark, Al Cook, James part of 1863, and the command of the regi-N. Davinport, Thomas Edwards, Edward | ment devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Long. Philips, John Brown, Thomas Clark, James | Lieut.-Col. Long resigned in July, and Maj. Boynton was promoted to Lieutenant-Colo-George Burger, 62d Ill., Swan, Mo., wants nel on July 19, and appointed to fill the to hear by letter from some of the Orderlies vacancy. He continued in charge of the regiment until it was mustered out. Under command of Lieut.-Col. Boynton the regiment participated in the battle of Chickamanga, losing 21 killed, 136 wounded, and six missing; a total of 166. This was 50 per cent. of the total number engaged. Col. Boynton was severely wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge while leading his men in the charge on the hights. It was in the battles of Pine Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, and several other important engagements. The total number of deaths in the regiment while in the service was 208; of these 80

> were killed in action or died of wounds, and 128 died of disease or in prison. The 49th Ill.

The regiment was organized at Springfield. Ill., during September and October, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of the term the original members, except veterans. were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in the service until Sept. 9, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department. The Colonels of the regiment were: William R. Morrison, resigned Dec. 13, 1862; Phineas Pease, mustered out Jan. 9, 1865, and William P. Moore in command at muster-out. On Feb. 3, 1862. the regiment was ordered to Cairo. It was assigned to the Third Brigade, McClernand's Division, and with it participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, losing 14 killed and a large number in wounded. In the battle of Shiloh the loss was 17 killed and 99 wounded. After the battle of Corinth it was assigned to the brigade commanded by Gen. Logan. In March it was transferred to the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Corps. It took part in the expedition of Gen. Steele against Little Rock. After this re-enlistment it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Corps. It participated in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Fort De Russey, Tupelo, Franklin, and Nashville, besides many other important engagements. Seven officers and 72 men were killed in action or died of wounds, and about 200 officers and men died of disease and other causes.

His Own Handiwork. [Argonaut]

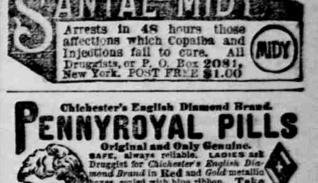
Samuel Lloyd, the inventor of the "Fifteen Puzzle," "Pigs in Clover," and many other puzzles, lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. Besides being a puzzle maker, he is an artist of some ability, the inventer of several mechanical devices, a clever writer, a profound mathematician and a fine chess player. He is probably the foremost formulator of chess problems in this country. His first prize for a problem was taken when he was but 14 years old. When the rage over the afteen puzzle was at its hight, Mr. Lloyd, as a grand juror, had to visit an insane asylum, where he saw five men in one ward engaged in making intricate computations with chalk on the walls. In reply to his query as to what they were doing, the doctor in charge explained that they were trying to solve the fitteen puzzle by mathematics. "They by that puzzle. Its inventor is little better than a murderer." Mr. Lloyd did not reveal

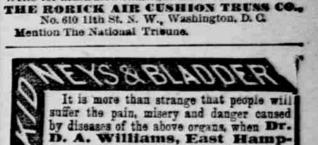
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